Official Paper of Lincoln Co.

LIGHT MINUS HEAT.

THE DISCOVERIES NIKOLA TESLA IS GIVING THE WORLD.

etric Currents That Produce Variegated Streams of Mysterious Light and Fail to Heat the Wires That Carry These Wonderful Currents.

Almost from the time that the vibra-tory theory of light was accepted scientific raen have looked forward to the day when it would be possible to produce light without heat. For it is an unfor-tunate fact that so far every effort to produce light has been accompanied by an enormous waste of energy due to the production of useless heat. The simplest way of producing light is by means of the combustion of some compound of carbon. It does not matter whether the carbon is solid, as in a candle, or a fluid, as in a lamp, or in a gas, as in ordinary

illuminating gas, the process is the same, The union of the carbon of the substance with the oxygen of the air produces the rapid vibration that the eye recognizes as light. Carbon, though the nt usually employed, is not a necessary factor, for magnesium, potassium, iron—indeed almost any of the elements—will take its place. Neither is oxygen a necessary part in the production of light. Chlorine will produce an even brilliant light with certain subrate of vibration and not the element loyed is the principal factor in pro-

rtunately all methods of producing light by means of chemical combina-tions (such as the union of the carbon of the candle with the oxygen of the air) are accompanied by a very large pro-duction of heat waves, which in the majority of cases are utterly useless, if not absolutely troublesome. The old simile of a musician desiring to produce a certain high note being compelled to press down all the keys of his instrument is an apt one. The lower notes are not merely useless, but they are positively

Singularly enough, the first solution of the problem that was attempted successfully was by the aid of heat. A very mall amount of light waves are required for recognition by the wonderfully developed special sense which man possesses. It is intensity, not quantity, that is wanted, to use a technical term. Consequently if a very small particle is heated to incandescence the light which it throws out bears a far greater ratio to the amount of heat required than it does if a large mass is similarly heated.

if a large mass is similarly heated.

This is one of the radical bases of the utility of the incandescent electric light.

An extremely small filament is heated to incandescence through the resistance which it offers to the flow of an electric current. It generates heat, it is true, but the amount of heat thus produced is directly proportional to the mass of the carbon, which is very small. The light

produced, however, is amply sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

This solution, however, is highly un-satisfactory to scientists, however useful it is to the public at large. Light apart from heat altogether was wanted. The firefly, the phosphorescent sea animal-cules and even the exhausted tubes of Geissler furnished the hope that there was yet some method of reaching the high rest with the control of the control whole keyboard.

Recently an extraordinary genius has appeared in this country who seems upon the verge of discovering, if not to have actually discovered, a method by which this might be done. Nikola Tesla, a man of independent fortune and most brilliant mind, who was for a time connected with Edison, has dared to experi-ment with rapidly alternating electric currents. The result has surprised the wildest dreams of the theorizers. He has succeeded in producing light of com-paratively high intensity without the production of heat and apparently di-rectly by the use of electricity. The halls of the Royal society of London and of the Franklin institute of Philadelphia have been illuminated by means of the light radiated from bare copper wires in the open air carrying these so called Tesla currents.

The wires were not hot, but they radi-ated from their surface light and sent from one to another bands and streamers of the mysterious light which we see in the aurora borealis. The effect must be seen, to be thoroughly appreciated, but when it is stated that the experimenter without difficulty succeeded in radiating light not only from an ex-hausted glass tube held in his hand, but also from his thumb, his nose and other

features, the enthusiasm which swept over his sudiences in London and in Philadelphia may be appreciated.

As yet no useful application has been found for these wonderful new developments in electrical science, but they should be welcomed as a harbinger of further progress.—Baltimore Sun.

A new thing in the surgical world is a purious brass button designed by a sur-tion for the purpose of joining together two ends of an intestine that has been cut. The button consists of two parts into which an end of the intestine is fast-When the two parts are pressed her between the thumb and foreand tore-they are caught by a spring and hald in place. Then the intestine grows together, an opening remaining through the betton all the time. When it is completely enveloped by the new tissue, nature repairs the ravages of disease so theroughly that the button becomes detached by the decomposition of the tissue holding it, and it passes off.—Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"I made an angel cake that was ele-are, and one that was awful," said faud. "This is the third, and it will ands as to whether or not I can be con-

"I could tell this was the rubber," said Earry as he tried the cake; "it tastes like th."—Karper's Bazar.

The Ruling Passion

"The most remarkable instance I ever heard of, and which illustrates so forcibly the 'ruling passion,'" said Judge Jeff Pollard to The Man About Town, "was a case in which I figured last week. I was called to write a will for a gentleman in this city, then on his deathbed. He was always a cautious, economical man, and had accumulated some property and money. After the death of the owner there were several heirs to the property, all of whom were anxious to have the sick man make a will dividing

it as he saw proper. "I called at the house and the will was duly written and signed by the old man, who was held in the arms of his friends while the trembling hand traced his name upon the paper. After he was laid upon the bed he motioned me to hold my head so I could understand him, and in a piping, tremulous voice he asked, What do you charge?

"A voice at my elbow said softly, 'Tell

him a dollar or two.' "'A dollar or two,' I shouted in his ar. (He was very deaf.) 'All right,' aid he, 'if it had cost any more I wouldn't a-had it done,' he gasped. The death rattle had already begun in his throat. His fingers were purple and the shades of death were already settling upon his face; yet with all this, his greed vas as manifest as when most busy in "I got my \$10, though," said the judge,
"but he never would have paid me more
than \$1."—St. Louis Republic,

Professor Vambery has been lecturing on the "Fashion of Languages" before the Buda-Pesth English club. English, he said, may now be called the most fashionable language in all the five parts of the world. It began to spread in the first decades of the century through English literature, and in Asia by means of accelerated communication. Steamers were the wings of the English language in the far east, and its spreading from India and the straits settlements to China and Japan is simply miraculous.

There is no exaggeration in saying that the number of English speaking Asiatics amounts today to 3,000,000; that of Europeans to more than 1,000,000, and these, added to the 120,000,000 Anglo-Saxons, give a total of English speaking men and women of 130,000,000. Should the increase continue in the same proportion, the middle of next century will

have 200,000,000 English speaking persons, and the English will have no rival in the world besides the Chinese.

Phonetically English is unsuitable for the foreigner, and the lecturer declares the foreigner, and the lecturer declares he always suffered acute pain in the jaws when speaking publicly in England and trying to imitate genuine English. The phonetic difficulties are, however, amply rewarded through the expressiveness, the rare precision, vigor and exactness in which English surpasses all other European tongues.—London News.

Making Diamonds.

The microscopic diamonds made by M. Henri Moissan are not the first real diamonds made by the chemist. Some years ago Mr. Hannay of Glasgow sucpeeded in making a few small gems, and another Glasgow chemist not long ago announced that he was making experi-ments in this direction and had obtained promising results.

Moissan, however, was the first to form a gem by means of the high temperature of the electric furnace, though the idea of doing so is not exactly novel. Moissan obtains a temperature of from 8,000 to 4,000 degrees centigrade in his electric crucible and fuses iron or silver, which fused metal cools, part of the carbon separates from it again in the form of crystals, black or white-that is to say black diamond or carbonado and ordi-

nary, clear diamond. The crystallization seems to be facili-tated by pressure, which is produced by the expansion of the sugar carbon as it cools. The diamond crystals were exceedingly minute and quite unfit for jewelry. Moreover, the process is very expensive.—Manchester Times,

Getting Measured For a Gun A fact which is not generally known outside of sporting circles is that a gunner who seeks to do the best work he is capable of requires to be measured for s gun in the same way as he would be for his suit of clothes. To facilitate this operation, a new adjusting gun has been devised. The bend and castoff of the gun are adjusted by means of screws, and the points of each are placed in grooves running parallel to the line of the butt. The length of the butt is also adjusted by screws in the heel. The length and bend of the stock can in this way be regulated to the length of neck and arm of the shooter, as well as to the various special requirements to which his style of shooting may give rise .-Boston Journal.

Family Parties. A shrewd Cape Cod farmer descanting ately on family quarrels said: "I'm of the opinion of my wife. 'Go to a family party?' she says. 'Yes, I always go, provided it isn't in my own family.' The reason of them family rows is that they live too clost and rub agin each other too much. There was the Wings down our way. They fought continually as long as they lived under one roof, but when John Wing went to ranchin in Colorado and Jim Wing to makin nails in Pennsylvania they grew amazin fond of each

This homely philosophy could be ap-plied with equal force to nations.— Youth's Companion.

Wheezy Hand Organs. It is usually supposed that the faint and squeaky hand organs played by woe-ful old women, seated on curbstones and wrapped in shawls, are decrepit from long service in the cause of art. That is not the case. Their builders intentionally leave out notes, so that they shall sound more mournful and touch more quickly the sensibilities of some people. Organs of this kind are known as "wheezers."—New York Sun.

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STANDARD GAUGE

- CURRENT TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT APRIL 1, 1893.

LEAVE SALT LAKE. 

No. 3—For Ogden and the West.....11:58 p. m No. 1 -For Ogden and the West ..... 11:15 a. m ABRIVE SALT LAKE. 

No. 1-From Ogden and the West.... 7:55 a. m No. 4-From Ogden and the West.... 9:15 p. m D. C. Dopoz, Gen. Manager.

A. E. WELDE, Gen. Supt. J. H. BENNETT, G. P.T. A.



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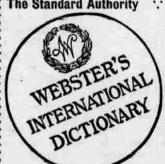
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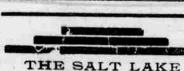
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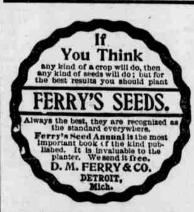
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H. E. FREUDENTHAL. Notary Public

Office in the County Assessor's room at the Court-house,

Application for Patent Nos 1533, 1034, 1035, 1036 and tes

United States Land Office |
Euress, Nevada, March 7, 1882 |
Notice is h-rebygiven that JOHN C. Early, by his duly auth rized agent, T. J. Oses, whose post-order address is Picche, Line County, Sorte of Nevada, has made application of a United States Patent for the Pook and for a United States Patent for the Pook and Jugithe Albion, and the Capen lodes, County State of States and Financial at ring Claims, -ituated in the Endining beautiful Lincoln County, State of States and States of States and Financial and States of States and Financial County State of States and Financial County States of States and Financial County States of States and Financial County St

JIG CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of diars, ery, a pine post 4x4 lich, by five feet long marked U S S Lot 57 Disc.; thence north idegrees, 43 minutes east 782 test to north-see end center; thence north idegree 77 minutes end center; thence north idegree 77 minutes end center; thence north idegree 77 minutes exist 105 feet to corner No 1 of location, 4st inch, five feet long pine post marked U S T F i for corner No 1; thence south 6 degree 34 minutes, west 1810 4 feet corner No 2 of lacation, and intersect south-seast ond line Case U S Lot No 54 at a poin south idegree 37 minutes west 186 feet from post No 14 said class a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S Lot No 54 at a poin south idegree 37 minutes west 102 feet from post 10-13 Lot No 110 feet to corner No 2; thence south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 102 feet post 10-13 Lot No 110 feet to corner No 3 location, a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S Lot No 54 beam outh idegrees 27 minutes west 190.3 feet does not 10-15 Lot No 14 corner No 1 Poor Man's Prospect claim, a pine post 4x4 inch, five feet long marked U S Lot No 14 poor 130 corner No 1 these south 4 degrees 37 minutes east 210 feet corner No 1 this survey and place of beginning.

POOR MAN'S PROSPECT CLAIM.

Beginning at the iden ical piace of discovery a pine post 434 inch five feet long marked U i L 67 Disc; whence whip sin t T feet day bears torth 70 degrees 35 minutes east 12 leet distant and a shaft 119 feet deep bears south 67 degrees 43 minutes E 750 reet to north rate destroy; thence north 13 degrees 43 minutes E 750 reet to north-cast end center; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No i location and post No 4 Jig survey, marked US L 57 P 5 for corner No 5; thence south 75 degrees 43 minutes west 1310.4 feet post R 6 into Siles U S L 53 at a point north 4 degrees 7 minutes west 1310.4 feet post R 6 into Siles U S L 53 at a point north 4 degrees 7 minutes cast 29 feet from corner No 2 location and corner No 1 albien chann, a pine post 444 inch five feet long marked U S L 57 P 6 or corner No 6; thence south 13 degrees 13 minutes wast 195 leet to the survey. Thouse south 15 degrees 33 minutes west 195 leet trom corner No 9 and currey; 200 feet corner No : location, identical with corner No 6 albien of 5 Cappen and No 1 Youns til; a 134 leet five fool 10 pine post marked U S L 57 P 5 for journer No 1 Journey of the post of the corner No 4 location is entired with corner No 1 Youns til; a 134 leet five fool 10 pine post marked U S L 57 P 5 for journer No 1 June 15; a 154 leet five fool 10 pine post marked U S L 57 P 5 for journer No 1 thence north 76 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to post 6-4 this survey place of beginning.

YOUNATTI CLAIM.

Beginning as the identical place of discovery a 4x4 inch five feet long p.ne post marked US L 57 Disc; whence as at 1320 eet deep bears south 87 degrees 32 minutes east 124 5 feet distant and a shall 300 feet deep bears south 86 degrees 15 minutes west 1 3.5 feet disant; th nee north 76 degrees 43 minutes east 700 feet to north east end ce ter; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 160 feet to corner No 1 location and pest No 8 this survey, marked also U s L 57 P 9 for corner No 9; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes cast 250 feet to corner No 4 location a pine post 4x4 inch, five feet long marked U s L 57 P 10 for corner No 10; thence 8 75 degrees 42 minutes west 1500 feet to corner No 3 location identical with corner No 1 Capan claim, a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long, marked U s L 57 P 11 for corner No 11; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to corner No 2 location which is also corner No 5 Capan Corner No 6 albion and post No 7 this survey marked also U s L 57 P 12 for corner No 12; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes east 1500 feet to post 9-8 this survey and place of beginning.

ALBION CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery a pine post 414 inch five feet long marked U S L 57 pine; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes case 100 feet corner No 5 location, c.rher No 5 Capen claim and post 12-7 this survey marked also U S L 57 P 15 for corner No 13; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes case 100 feet corner No 6 location, corner No 5 capen claim and post 12-7 this survey marked also U o L 57 P 13 for corner No 10 cation and post 12-7 this survey marked also U S L 57 P 14 for corner No 10 cation and post No 6 this survey marked also U S L 57 P 14 for corner No 14; thence south 76 degrees 43 minutes was 114 feet in and post No 6 this survey marked also U S L

7 P 14 for corner No 14; thence south 76 degrees 43 minutes west 1124 feet intersect south-west side line bliez Lot No 64 at a point north 85 degrees 33 minutes west 287.7 leet from corner No 9 asid claim; 220.1 feet 1nt racet south-west side line Ticasure 1.0 tho 55 at a point south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 24.7 feet 1com corner No 2 of said claim and 4.4 feet 1com corner No 2 of said claim and 6.4 feet 1com corner No 2 of said claim and 6.4 feet 1com corner No 2 of said claim and 6.4 feet 1com corner No 2 of said claim and 6.4 feet 1com corner No 4 of said survey, a pine post 414 inch nve feet 1 ng, marked U S L 57, P 15 for corner No 15; thence south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 112 6 feet. Since claim was located County Commissioners have widened the road at this point, and at 57.5 feet on this line is set a pine post 414 inch five feet long marked U S L 57, P 16, W O for witness corner to corner No 16; thence south 12 degrees 17 minutes east from proper pol. t along south-west end line of claim 40.5 feet to corner No 4 location, a pine post 414 inch five feet long, marked U S L 57, P 17 for corner No 17; the 28 south 40 egrees 55 minutes east 112 feet to carner No 5 location, and corner No 18; thence north 76 degrees 45 minutes east 112 feet set a pine post 418 inch five feet long from proper point along southeast side line of claim 100.3 feet to corner No 4 location Capen claim and inter-sect southeast side line of Treasure, of No 55, at a point 844 degrees 49 minutes west 40.29 feet from corner No 2 of said claim; 641 6 feet to post No 13-12 7 of this survey, place of beginning. survey, place of beginning.

CAPEN CLAIM.

OAPEN CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery, a\*x\*4 inch five foot long pine post marked U o L of Disc; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner corner No 5 location and past 13-12-7 of this aurvey, marked also U o L 57, P 19 for corner No 19; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes east 200 feet to corner No 10; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes east 200 feet to corner No 10; thence outh 76 degrees 43 minutes west 702 feet to corner No 2 location, a pine post 4x4 inch five foot long pine post marked U S L 57, P 11 for corner No 21; thence nouth 13 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No 3 location and intersect southeast side line Treasure, Lot No 55, at a point south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 691.1 feet from corner No a of said cla m, a pine p. at 4x1 - ch five feet long marked U S L 57, P 21 for corner 22, whence corner common to Bections 22, 23, 25, 27. Township 1 north of Fange 67 cast, M D M, bears south 72 degrees 32 m nutes west 496 8 feet distant; thence north 44 degrees 49 minutes east 189 2 feet to corner No 2 of location, a 4x4 inch five feet long pine post marked U S L 57, P 23 for corner No 22; thence north 45 degrees 30 minutes east 169 2 feet to corner No 4 of location, a 4x4 inch five feet long pine post marked U S L 57, P 23 for corner No 22; thence north 45 degrees 30 minutes east 64 32 feet to post 19-13-11-7 this survey, place of beginning. Contaming a torial cree of 25,00 acres, divised as follows: Jig claim, 6.02 acres; Capen claim, 3.04 acres. The area eliminated from this survey is: 28 acres in conflict with U S Lot No 54, on Poorman's Prospect claim; 45 acres in conflict with U S Lot No 54, on Poorman's Prospect claim; 45 acres. The net area claimed being 24.38 acres; all situated in Bection 23, T 1 N, B 67 S, M D M, and duly recorded in the office of the Becorder of said Ely Mining District.

The nearest known locations are the Cache and Silex, U S Lot No 54, on the northwest, and the Treature lode, U S Lot 55, on the sorthwest.

west.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Poorman Consolidated survey No 67, or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United 8 atrs Land office at Eureks, in the State of Novada, during the period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provision of the statutes.

J. P. DUNKLE, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of application for patent be published for the period of sixty days (ten consecutive weeks) in the Pioche Weekly RECOMP, a weekly newspaper published at Pioche, Lincoln county, Revads.

The J. P. DURELE, Register.